NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SMPORTANT DESPATCHES FROM MR. BUCHANAN. Great Britain Refuses Explanation of the

Crampton Affair.

The Central American States Protest Against Minister Wheeler's Conduct in Nicaragua.

THE BATTLE FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

President Pierce and the Kansas Emeute.

The Estimated Expenditure of the Federal

Covernment for 1856,

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND

CENTRAL AMERICA.

DEFORTANT NEWS PROM MR. BUCHANAN—THE BRITTHE GOVERNMEN'S COURSE DEFINED—PROTEST OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES TO MINISTER WREELER'S CONDUCT IN NICARAGUA, ETC.

If has just been ascertained, beyond the possibility of cavil, that a despatch has been reselved from Mr. Buchanan relative to the Crampton difficulty, the tenor of which is, that the British government, in a courteous

but positive manner, decline giving such explanations as have been demanded by our government regarding the self-ged violation of our rentrality laws by British agents. This sepect of affairs imposes on our government deli-cate obligation, and will require all its wiscom to extri-cate itself from the present dilemma.

The government of Sac Salvador, Honduras and Costs Rica have strongly protested to this government against the recognition by Minister Wheeler of the present Nicarsgua government. He has probably thus acted with the concurrence of our government, and in ac-cordance with our uniform policy, whatever may be the objections on the part of the Central American States. The governments first named predict that the present order of things in Nicaragua will not long continue, for reasons stated, and declare themselves resolved to exterminate foreign adventurers who may invade their soil

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Mr. Pale's resolution calling on the President of the United states to inform the Senate whether he has received any evidence of such resistante to the laws in Kensas as to require the interposition of military force in the preservation or restoration of law and order in that

to take up such calls before receiving the annual mes-sage, which might contain the information desired.

Mr. HAIR consented that the resolution should lie over

Mr. CLAYTON, (K. N.) of Del., remarked that such an

adjournment would delay the reception of the message, which the country is auxious to see. Several Senstors urged Mr. Hale to withdraw his mo-

Mr. HALL-In view of the fact stated by the Senstor from Pelaware (Clayton), of which I was cutirely ignorant that the country is waiting with great anxiety for the enessage, I withdraw the motion. (Laughter.) Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Wyster (K. N.) of N. Y., withdrew the name of Hem brey Ma shall as a cardidate for Speaker.

Mesars, Porycar, Macs, Nichols, Andrews, Oliver, Ed-mondson and Carlile received one vote cach.

Walker and Lake—one vote each.

Campbell 62 Richardson 72
Pennington 11 Fuller. 21
Wheeler 10 Banks 18
Smith 11 Thurston 2
Persyear, Mace, Nichola, Oliver, Carliale, Florence, Zollickoffer, Walker, Etheridge and Marshall—one each.

| Sinsteamer vots. | Sinsteamer vots. | Campbell | 57 Richardson | 71 Pennington | 14 Fuller | 23 Wheeler | 11 Banks | 18 Suith, Thurston, Puryear, Mace, Oliver, Nichols, Car-

Oliver, Mace, Walker, Howard, Davies, Duna, Aiken, one each

Two hundred and eleven votes—necessary for a choice, one bundred and rix.

Upon the anneuncement of the result of the twenty direct ballot, the House adjourned.

The last vote was as follows:—

Fox Mn. Richtangon—Messra. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barkede e. Ball, Boonek, Rowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Benett, Cadwalder, Carrenthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobo of Pa., Cobb of Aia, Craige, Crawford, Dawdell, Edmundson, Elott, English, Graves, Frailsner, Florence, Faller of Me., Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Asa, Harris of Bl., Herber, Houstoe, Jewett, Jones of Revez, Jones of Pa., Kettl, Ridwell, Litcher, Lumpkin, Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMallin, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Millson, Oilver of Mo., Orr, Peck, Phalps, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, East, Sandridge, Savege, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Stephens, Siewart, Taloot, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Winelow, Weight of Tech.

Fox Mr. Camput.—Messrs. Allison, Banks, Barbour,

lor, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Winslow, Wright of Teem.

For Mr. Camprill—Measts. Allison, Banks, Barbour, Bilaton, Burlingame, Chaffee, Clark of Connecticut, Colark, Comains, Comback, Barnwill, Davis of Massachusetts, Dean, Desitt, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Gilbert, Hall of Massachusetts, Barlan, Helloway, Horton of New York, Horton of Obdo, Howard, Haughton, King, Knapp, Lester, Mace, Mather, McCarthy, Morgan, Morrell, Murray, Putt, Fablin, Scott, Sherman, Simmone, Thortington, Wallridge, Waldron, Washburne of Maine, Woodculf, Kelsey, Weide, Waldron, Washburne of Maine, Woodculf, Kelsey, Weide, Blass, Buffington, Campboll of Ohio, Cragio, Dixon, turile, Plager, Giddings, Killan, Moscham, Miller, Mort, Fike, Robson, Sapp, Stanton, Tappan, Wade, Walson.

For Mr. FENNINGTOF—Messra. Benson, Bishop, Claw-For Mr. FENNINGTOF—Messra. Benson, Bishop, Claw-en, Liwards, Fuller of Fenn., Havon, Knox, Norton, Parker Lelton, Pringle, Bobblos, Sage, Brananan, Teaf-ton, Wakeman, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Bl., Woodworth. For Mr. Whiteler.—Messra. Cullon, liavis of Md. Har-rie, of Md., Hoffman, Andrews, Oliver, Palae, Bleaud, Epincer, Swope, Thurston, Valk, Whitney, A. K. Mar-ehall.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES. THE CONTEST IN THE HOUSE—SENATOR HALR'S KAN-SAS RESOLUTION—QUARRALS OF THE SUBSIDIZED PRESS.—THE CAUCUSES, ETC.

WARRISOTON, Dec. 0, 1865.

Another day squandered in fruitiess attempts to elect a Speaker. The good feeling heretofore manifest begins to assume an ugly aspect. It is evident among the leaders of the various factions that they are chafing under this procressination, and, as I intimated, it begins to engander hestife and are imponious feelings. It is the opinion of leading members in the House that some new man will uitinately be taken up before anything can be accomplished. Conferences are being held to-night, which will result like all preceding ones, vis:—without effecting anything. It is the intention 'to-morrow to raily on Pennington or Banks.

resident for certain information with reference to Kan-as, created considerable fluttering around the White House, and by the urgent selicitation of some of the President's friends, Hale was importuned to withdraw his

resolution, which he finally consented to do.

To-cay's Sentinel is cown on the Union like a "thousaid of brick" for its endeavor to engineer that journal out of the Senate printing, and says some pretty severe things about the Union men.

some cause or other. The Union men are very much scared, for they were on hand bright and early.

The Southern Know Nothings, who were in conference for two hours this ovening, separated without coming to any definite determination. Mr. Fuller's friends also had conference, and unanimously declared to adhere to him

THE PRESIDENT'S AND THE KANSAS TROUBLE—THE

been determined to make all the necessary arrangements

strong in his language, and it is feared has not been as conciliating as prudence would have dictated. The delay in effecting an organization in Congress is provehingly annoying to the President. His message is now ready for delivery, having undergone some immate-rial alterations since its first completion. Should its de-tivery be delayed, it may have to be altered again and again to keep pace with the intelligence constantly ceaching him. In a few days more, and the whole view taken of the Kansas-Nebraska question may be completely changed by further despatches from the frontier; and just so with the arrival of the steamers.

Several applications have been made to President Place, by members of Congress, for copies of his mes-sage for the distant press, all of which he has positively declined, saying that Judge Nich Ison himself should not have a copy. The same rule is observed as regards the reports of the several Secretaries.

There will be no organization this week.

to-night, and endeavoring so to arrange matters, that an organization may be effected without further delay, but their figuring does not promise them a favorable pros-pect. The democrats resolve to stand firm on their plat-form recently adopted in canous, in the hope of even-tually succeeding, seeing that the majority of the House in opposition to them cannot units. But some of the latter are a miorting themselves with the assurance that after several of their number shall have been complished to

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. Wassistron, Dec. 5, 1885. neffectual Attempts to Organise Congress—The Administra-tion Party only Leokers On—The Coucus Last Night— The Treasury Estimates—Whitfield's Case—United States

Supreme Court, de., de.

The country may now look for similar scenes at the capital to those which characterized the opening of the Thirty-first Congress. The ineffectual ballotings which are now proceeding from day to day, are not attempts to organize, but to weary out, to exhaust the patience of the members who are there, like tired brutes, to be whipped into party traces. Although this state of affairs is to be regretted, yet it cannot be avoided, and must Supreme Court, de., de. is to be regretted, yet it cannot be avoided, and must, therefore, be borne with. The administration democrats

band and a bear. It was hurrs for one-well done for the other, as she cared little which whipped. The organization is what the administration members do not want. It would be as fatal to them as was the removal of the organization they would be loaded with all the responsi-bility, but without the power of self-protection. Enor-mittee could be perpetrated for the purpose of heaping odium and abuse upon the head of the executive, and his own friends would be properly chargeable if they held the organization. It is clear, then, that they are indifferent

interesting and important presented to the present Con-gress—varily important from the results to which it will lead, and from the principles it will involve. It seems to

gress—vastly important from the results to which it will lead, and from the principles it will involve. It seems to be conceded that Governor Reeder has not the color of a tille to a seat on the floor of Congress. He presents himself without even the form of law, and a recognition of his claims would be revolutionary.

But his friends in their attacks on Whitfield give the Governor two or three blows for every one they aim at the General. They denounce the election of the Territorial Legislature as the grossest of outrages, and in violation of private right and public law. And yet this same Legislature was re-ognized by Reeder as dely and legally elected, and acting under the selemn oblightims of his oath of office, he issued to them his certificates to that effect. He was there among them—was continued to that effect. He was there among them—was continued to recryiting that occurret—was on the ground superintening the organization of the Territory, and pronounced the members of the Territorial Legislature duly and legally elected under the great asl of the Territory, and pronounced the members of the Territorial Legislature duly and legally elected under the great asl of the Territory, and pronounced the members of the Territory, and pronounced the members of the Territory, and pronounced the members of the Territory and of the Territory. Reeder falsified his eath of office, prostituted the seal of the Territory and in reckless disregard of law and order, recognized this unlawful assembly and communicated to them his annual message.

But should Congress refuse Whitfield his seat and send him back to the people, duder what law would another election be held? Certainly not under any law of the Territory, for the ground taken against Whitfield is that the Territorial laws are all null and void. Can Congress enact a law for that purpose Not without first repealing a portion of the thirty second section be repealed, and Congress should pass an election law, the executive would veto it. He recognises fully the autho

Recein.
The treasury estimates for the year ending, June 20.
Life, were laid on the deaks of Senators yesterday, and I dispatched you a copy of the same. The deficiency will prove to be very large, falling little short of mine millions. Sixteen millions of old appropriations remain unexpended, and the estimates for the current expenses of the government amount to about forty-five millions.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION. COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.
SECRETARY OF THE TREAURY'S REPORT.
The following table, showing the number and class of
vessels built, and the tonnage thereof, in the several States
and Territories of the United States, from 1816 to 1855
inclusive, is taken from the report:—
TOTAL.
CLASS OF VISERIE.
TONNAGE.

2019	N a	98	CONTRA	albon	Trong.	d T	200
4.2.0		-2-	-	7.5		2	
Maine	213	107	68	2	6	396	215,904.73
New Hampahire. Vermont		- 4		**		11	8,928.24
Masachusetts	70	ä	50	ä		-22	
Rhode Island	9			3		144	79,669.54
Connecticut		**	11		**	23	7,861 53
New York	45	*	24	356	43	61 564	14,087.17
New Jerney	40		45	35	-	84	115,231.41
Pennsylvania	10	i	21	148	74	254	10,960.31
Cola ware	1		30	100	13	37	44,415.43
Marriand	14	5	96	3	1	122	5,477.56
Maryland	**		1				22,624.31
Ultrafala	3	'n	20	28 13	14	39	1,008.00
Virginia		1000		10	3		4,603.10
South Carolina.	**	**	22	100		29	2,694.72
Georgia	**	**		**	120		61.27
treorgia	**	**	. 14	**			194.61
Florica		**		12			274.37
Minteriori	**	**		a	**	11	728.81
Missterippi	**	**	-	2		6	84.908
Toublank				2		13	872.08
Tetnessee	**	**	**	44		3	427.15
Missouri	4.4	**	40.	18	7	25	5.084.04
Kentucky		**	**		27	27	9,401.77
lilinois	**	**	7		3	15	1,903.00
Wisconsin	à	4.6	9	42	45	9	1.451.63
Obio		**	26	13	22	04	17,751.00
Indiana	(8.8)	**	44	**		.2	737.70
Michigan	**	. **	13	. 2	12	27	7,843.93
Texas	**	**	18	146	-		323.84
Colifornia	**	**	10	1		29	2,117.91
Oregon	**	4.5	**	U.55 L	**		
	_		_		-		

Total,...... 381 120 006 669 243 2024 583,450.00 COST OF GOVERNMENT.

Lepartment for mall services. 700,000 00 Arming and equipping the militis. 200.000 00 Civilination of Indians. 10,000 00 Interest on the public debt. 2,200,000 00 To the service of the present fascal year, and which may be applied to the service of the year ending June 30, 1807, as follows, viz.—

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous. 25,823,724 42 Interior Department, (Pensions and Indian). 082,400 72 War Department . 6,400,000 00 Navy Department . 3,539,692 11

THREATENED HOSTILITIES IN KANSAS.

men, armed with Sharp's rifes, were assembled at Law-rence. They declared that they were willing the Sheriff should peaceably search the escaped prisoners, and that they would not commence hostilities, but would act on the defensive to the last. Pomeroy, who escaped from to await the further orders of the Governor. It is thought a fight will ensue before the matter is settled.

City Politics.

BOST SHELL GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The (Old Mens') Soft Shell General Committee met last night in the Coal Hole, Tammany Hail, Robert Kelley president, in the chair, and gress. Chan sellor and Benedict acting as secretaries. There was a large attendance, it being understood that a number of important propositions were to come up for action, among others one to also lab the young men's committee as being of no use, and to increase the old men's committee from three to dive members from such ward; and another to fix the time for holding the primary elections to choose members to the General Committee, but though tree matters were discussed at great length no definite action was last. The Finance Committee made a report, which was escretarly discussed and several of the items were everhauled. The remainder of the evening was apent by the members in making speeches. The committee finally adjourned to meet again in two weeks, when the time for holding the primary elections silt be designated.

ELECTION OF A DELEGATE TO THE KNOW NOTHING

primary elections will be designated.

RLECTION OF A DELEGARE TO THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Joseph H. Toone, the unsuccessful American candidate for Sheriff, has been selected by the Americans of the Third Congressional district, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth wards, to represent them in the Know Nothing National Convention, which is called to meet on the 22d of February next. A. E. Cohen, of the Eighth ward, and Benj. F. Weymouth, of the First ward, are the alternates.

American Proclamation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

As the proc mention of the Precident of the National Council, published in your paper, and in the pa sers generally, is extremely Smecurate in malerial points. I necessith transmit an "efficial" copy, which I trust you still publish. Yours faithfully. Citas. D. DESHLER, New Biunswick, N. J., Dec. 4, 1866.

TO THE AMERICAN GRIDER IN THE UNITED STATES. NATIONAL AMERICAN COUNCIL RESISTENCE APPERS, C

Be it known that at the annual meeting of the National Council in June, 1865, the following resolution was adopted here.

Besolved, That a convention, for the purpose of numinating cancidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, be held in Philadelphia on the 22th of February, 1856, to be composed of delegates elected by the subordinate councils, one in each Congressional district, and two by each State council, as Senatorial delegates at large.

In consequence of the existence of this resolution, and to give it full effect. I herety proclaim and make it known that, without delay, the councils of the Order in each that, without delay, the councils of the Order in each market of the state and that each State council, shall proceed to elect delegates to represent them in raid statemal convention, appointed by said resolution and, to secure a full representation, it is recommended that for each Congressional and State delegate two alternates be at the same time chosen by each district and State council.

E. B. BRITLETT,

TO THE AMERICAN O'UNER OF THE UNITED STATES.

In accordance with without of article 3 of the countilution of the Natural council of the United States council when the previsions of said constitution, notice is hereby given to the several state councils give State Councils with, by the authority of said constitution, notice is hereby given to the several state Councils and to the designates representing five State Councils with the National Council, that there will be a special meeting of said Council to be helden in Philadelphia, on Monday the ISth day of February next, for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it.

E. B. BARTLETT,

President National Council, U. B. N. A.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

The America's Mails from Boston.

Serious Accident to the Allied Forces at Inkermann.

Several Officers and Men Killed and Wounded.

GENERAL MOURAVIEFF SAID TO BE INSANE. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PARIS.

Large Food Supply for the Army Lost,

The United States mail steamship St. Louis, Captai Wotton, arrived at this port yesterday from Havre, with the European mails to the 21st ult, The Cunard mails teamship America, Captain Shannon,

also arrived yesterday at Boston, with the mails to the 24th ult. The substitution of the America for the regu larly advertised steamer Africa, is accounted for by the fact that the latter, which arrived at Liverpool on the 18th ultimo, would have to go into dock for examination in consequence of striking on a bank on the night of th 17th, during a fog near Holyhead.

We have received all our papers and latters by both steamors, but those brought by the America came too late last night by the New Haven train to enable us to give much of her news this morning. Our telegraphic sum-mary from Halltax, however, embraced all the points. The Royal mail steamship Africa from New York to

The Royal mail steamship Africa from New York to Liverpool, arrived out on the 18th ult. The American ship America, which was wrecked on Cabrita point on the 17th October, has been sold by the underwriters, and the vessel has been got off the rock by

ments announce a serious accident to have occurred near Intermann, by the blowing up of a portion of the French park of artillery, causing the deaths of thirty of the French troops, including two officers, and one hundred wounded, including ten officers. On the part of the Eng-Yellon, and 137 officers and men wounded. The French despatch states that three magazines exploded, containing altogether 30,000 kilogrammes of powder, 600,000 cartridges, 500 charged shells and other projectiles.

A telegraphic despatch from Sir E. Lyons announce that on the 5th and 6th inst., a flotil a under the com mand of Captain Osborne destroyed an enormous quanti parked in six tiers and extending two miles along the coast, pear Ghrishliman, ready to be conveyed to the

mised Prince Mon-child ff for lerburg as his succe

overcome by his defeat before Kars, has been pronounced france, and General Behuloff had been summoned from

gotiating, in common with Austria, for Joint representa-tions to other governments in reference to political re-

tion of whest, the exportation of which is still permitted

at all the custom houses of Po and.

A terrific fire broke out in Paris on the evening of the 18th ultimo, in one of the warehouses of the Manuten-tion, on the Qual de Billy, in which a large quantity of constantly kept. The whole of the building was con and the adjoining storehouses were preserved. The quantity of corn destroyed is estimated at 25,000 quin-tals, and it is believed an equal quantity of flour and biscuit was consumed. There were many rumors affoat

Our Paris Correspondence.

The Emperor's Speech at the Closing of the Echibition—Ro
Political Significance—The Equivocal Position of Germa
my Aimed Att—Prince Napoleon—The Echibition Building After its Close—Extensive Conflagration at the Manutention Militaire—Gallont Conduct of a Canadian—The
Duke of Cambridge at the Imperial Court, de., de.,
You will not be surp used to hear that since the grand

ceremony of the distribution of the medals on the 15th, of which I regret the time allowed me admitted of giving of which I regret the time allowed me admitted of giving you so imperfect an account, the subject that has been most discussed has been the Emperor's speech. No sooner had that vast throug dispersed, and the speech been pla-carded as usual on the walls of the public buildings and principal thereughfares, than the question arcsechere, there, and everywhere, what does it mean? The Moniton had taken pains that very morning to

place before the eyes of the public the reception which Occar, King of Sweden, had given to General Canrobert, the Emperor's ambassador extraordinary; and so far the intimation contained in the speece that the establishthe intimation contained in the speech that the establishment of peace, or the vigorous procedution of the war, depended upon Europe, might have a certain reference to what was going on in the neighborhood of the Baltie; but it was quite impossible to mistake the larger field of observation which this famous discoursemb and. If, at all events, all others failed to remark it, there were two parties who were not for a moment decrived, and these were the canisens of Austria and Prussis, who in great numbers confirms of Austria and Prussis, who in great numbers were at that time in the presence of the moment of France—the arch reprist of the Western alliance. It was repeatedly observed that they communicated with each other while the words were falling from the lips of Napoleon, and the moment the grand cereinony was brought to a conclusion, it began to be bruited abroad that the Germans had taken the address as a palpable hint to Germans had taken the address as a palpable hint to "set their house in order." I must add at the same time, that many, spite of the Emperor's personal popu-larity, were disposed to take umbrage at the tone of superfority that on this occasion he appeared to assume. Why, it was said, should be dare to talk as though in-difference to the policy he was chosen to inaugurate was a miscalculation, and our silence a crime? As Germans we are not bound to bis chariot wheels, nor are we comwe are not bound to bis chariot wheels, nor are we com-pelled to see the Napoleon etar in every little orb that whike, &c., and much more to the same effect. Less interested politicians, however, do not take a much more soler view of the general bearing of the Emperor's observations. The war will be a German war, after all, say they. Austria and Prassis cannot possibly arm against Hussis; and it the policy be to declare that "he who is not with me is against me,"

declare that "he who is not with me is against me," they may be driven, spite of themselves, to assume a hostile attitude. I have heard men whose judgment is cuttiled to great respect assert that the comparign of 1856 will pot be finished without an imbroglio with Germany. The speech of Frince Napoleon, too, has not excepted criticism. It is thought that, considering he did httle to aid the Exposition till it fairly helped itself and get out of the unfortunate rut of programmination it had stumbled two, his imperial Highness arrogated to himself a shade too much of importance. Exposants are consocious mough to say, especially the foreign once, that they know no authority who has benefitted them less than the Prince. His silusion to his service in the lattic field in the same year that he had effected so much in the induction of large, has rather tended to wake up some forgotten the same year that he had reflected to wake up some forgotten stories of the Alma and Inkermann, not altogether of so complimentary a character as the heir apparent to its mighty empire would be satisfied with, supposing him to hear though But his bonors bloom.

like roses at midsummer. On Faturday, at the banquet given to him at the Hotel de Ville, he made a speech, in which he wound up with the exchanation that Paris was "the heart of France," If it be so, all that can be on that field where knights are used to win spurs, ere he may hope to do so. He has talents, he has youth; he has, moreover, a striking resemblance to his in ancestor; but beyond making some peripatetic fame. To judge him from the sentiments he expresses in public, his early democratic principles might still seem to be tresh in his mind; but his private bearing, it is said, exhibits little affaity with such principles. Whother there be any truth in the report of his marriage with a princess of the house of flavaria. I am unable to me.

imperor. A monster concert followed the da which, in many respects, was a dismal failure. was, it is true, 1,200 performers, instrumental and vocal, and the vast arena glowing from end to end with crimson, was filled to the extent of four fifths; but large as the orchestral force was, it was totally inefficient to fill a space of such immensity. The 500 instruments, (of which I (ave you a description last week,) were comparatively in-andible, and it was not till the bursting forth or the 700 roless that the audience were fairly taken possession of.

mentioning a circumstance connected with the fire of the Manntention, of which I have given some account above which redounds immensely to the credit of an individual who, though not an American as described in the French the inclinional in question, whose heather's fire engine of Montreel played such strange, fartastic tricks at the trial on the Quay d'Oreay, of which I gave you the details, hear-ing there was a large fire on the banks of the Seine, ran of leg there was a large five on the bunks of the Seine, ran of immediately from the Concernation des arts et Matters, and though the distance is some two miles, never stopped till be found himself at the cent of the configuration. On artiving, he found the whole seems one vast sheet of finnes, and though engines were on the ground, there were no means of supplying them with water except by the formation of a chain of some 100 men furnished with buckets. He immediately advisered himself in an officer wearing a scarf, informing tim that if he had sutherly to enter the amence of the last fibilion, he had there an engine which could supply healt with water except from the river, and its stream being we may not be confagration without a monomet being at the right. Away can the farmation hero, remelted the course had thustled the official, who decided him admittance, and is a friew was on the scene of action. With eventy first further the entered that in the owner of two least of the limited that farmes that in the course of two least of the limited and confinuous attents on the behavior of two least of the filmwing day it was necessary, in order to may the films from again breaking out, to keep his regist at work. In each, at the measure it write it is still playing and will probably continue to do so till the regist at work. In each, at the measure it write, it is still playing and will probably continue to do so till the critical Augment again as along a plan warmly meters.